

The Evening Herald.

Published by
THE EVENING HERALD, INC.
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H. H. HENNING, Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday, at 124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

One month by mail or carrier, 15c
One week by carrier, 15c
One year by mail or carrier, \$1.50
In advance

Business Office, 157
Editorial Rooms, 157

Telephone: 157

MR. FERGUSSON THE NOMINEE.

REPORTS from the various county Democratic conventions show a general sentiment among the delegates elected in favor of the nomination of Congressman Harvey B. Fergusson as the Democratic candidate to succeed himself in the coming election. A majority of the counties which have held conventions thus far have instructed their delegates to support Mr. Fergusson and practically all the conventions yet to be held will instruct for his nomination.

Such opposition as there may have been to Mr. Fergusson will be withdrawn in the face of this unanimous expression of the rank and file in his favor, and his nomination by acclamation in the state convention in this city next Monday may be taken for granted.

Congressman Fergusson deserves re-nomination and his re-election is practically a certainty. An unassuming, conscientious, diligent and effective worker, he has gone his way in congress without self exploitation, and without a press bureau to sound his praises. But he has been getting definite results just the same; results which can only be had by hard and effective work. A congressman's usefulness is doubled with every added term of service. Mr. Fergusson has in hand several very important measures for the development of his state. It is to the direct material interest of every citizen of New Mexico that he be returned to finish the work he has so well begun. There is absolutely no reason to doubt that he will be returned and by a splendid majority.

The Evening Herald has had no disposition to take an active part in the selection of Democratic candidates in this, the first state election in which we have participated since coming to New Mexico. But we are highly pleased at the evident desire of the rank and file of Democrats for Mr. Fergusson's re-nomination and re-election and it will give us further pleasure to do our part to bring him the biggest majority ever given a candidate for congress in this state.

It begins to appear that in spite of the utter disruption of the Republican party in his home county, Mr. Andrews will be the Republican nominee.

With Harvey B. Fergusson as the Democratic candidate the success of the party at the polls is absolutely certain.

No Democrat will find any fault with the selection of Mr. Andrews, however, as the standard bearer of the Republicans. The bigger the majority the better for the party.

WHEN AUTHORITIES DIFFER.

EDITORS of great newspapers, especially of those which are published east of the Hudson river, are supposed to have comprehensive and infallible knowledge of everything under the sun. We have come to believe this to be the case through constant repetition of the assertion by no other authorities than the editors themselves.

Occasionally these fountains of knowledge differ so widely upon what would appear to be fundamental facts that their readers are left to revert to the vernacular, up in the air.

In assigning the cause of the European maelstrom, for instance, we have the following from that well-known authority, the New York World.

In Vienna there is a doddering old man, the offspring of a tainted house, who sits on the throne of the dual empire.

In St. Petersburg there is a weak, well meaning neurotic who by the accident of birth happens to be the czar of all the Russias.

In Berlin there is a brilliant, talented, ambitious manipulator of politics who is German emperor by grace of the genius of Bismarck, Moltke and Roan.

Of these three men, only the one in Berlin has more than mediocre abilities; yet the three are permitted to play with the lives of millions of men, with property worth thousands of millions of dollars, with the commerce

and industry and prosperity and laws and institutions not merely of empires and kingdoms but of continents. It is left to them to determine whether the world is to witness the most deadly and devastating war of all history.

We turn from the above, quivering with indignation at the mad auto-criticism thus individually adduced with the whole responsibility for the great war, to the following from the didactic editor of the Hartford Courant:

Kaiser Wilhelm, Emperor Franz Joseph and Czar Nicholas are little more than pawns in the big game. It is the people themselves, in each of these countries, who are directing the course of events. There are many old hates, ambitions, jealousies and fears among the nations of Europe, and they are cultivated as heartily by the people as by their rulers. And in America the news dispatches tell of the eagerness of Serbia, Austrians and Hungarians to get back home and help in the fighting on behalf of their native lands. Man is not yet tamed. He is still a fighting animal. He has no need of cars and emperors to make him fight. He will do it with or without them, when he thinks it's time to put on his fighting clothes.

On the one hand we are told that the peoples of Europe are pawns in the hands of their ruthless and degenerate rulers. On the other hand we are informed that the rulers are pawns in the hands of their savage subjects.

We are willing to confess that in the face of this clash of authorities we are left guessing.

UNCLE JOE CANNON.

GREAT is Uncle Joe Cannon, if you accept this view of affairs as set forth in his recent announcement for congress. Uncle Joe, the St. Louis Republic tells us, has made this impressive showing: "Stripping the history of this country since he was first sent to congress of all unnecessary detail he finds that it has increased about 52,000,000 in population, that its agricultural production has grown enormously, that its railway mileage has been multiplied by six, so that it now comprises one-half the mileage of the world, capitalized at less than one-half the railway capitalization of the world and doing business at one-half the price. Over substantially the same period in which these marvelous took place the country was under Republican rule and had a high tariff. Therefore Uncle Joe concludes that he should be sent back to congress and the Democratic party should be throttled to the end that we may have more Republican rule, more tariff, more agricultural production and more railroads."

Was native modesty, perhaps, that prevented Uncle Joe from saying straight out that these marvelous changes took place not only during Republican rule, but during the period when he sat in congress. Hence, it was his presence in congress that shot the country forward. Great is Uncle Joe.

THE UNLUCKY COLONEL.

COLONEL Theodore Roosevelt, once the prize protégé of the goddess of good fortune, seems to have fallen upon evil days. Colonel Roosevelt expends months of his valuable time and huge volumes of his even more valuable energy in exploring the wilds of South America and in the discovery of a new river. He returns to his native land with his prize which should, under ordinary conditions, be good for several miles of front page publicity. He arranges for the said publicity by engaging to write his own story of his trip through the jungles of Brazil exclusively for that great purveyor of publicity, William Randolph Hearst.

The first installments are now being printed in all the numerous Examiners. The thrilling details of bloodthirsty ticks and of savage fish that bite like dogs are backed into the want ad sections; buried above and below and around about by the details of an ill-fated and untimely world war; and details being manufactured in the various Examiner offices as space requirements demand.

Sooner or later, and invariably up to this time, every man of destiny the world has known has run into that smothering, unconquerable force—a change of luck.

AN IMPROBABLE POSSIBILITY.

OHIO has recently been given a shining example of what can and what ought to be done when an extra session of the state legislature was convened, transacted its business and adjourned in nine hours.

With the election of the right kind of men, it would be possible for the New Mexico legislature to transact all of the legislative business which this state needs, if not in nine hours, in nine days. The thing, we repeat, is possible. It is also an improbable possibility.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO IN BELGIUM

The 18th of June, 1815.

(From Hugo's "Les Misérables.") Let us go back, for such is the story teller's privilege, and place ourselves in the year 1815, a little before the date of the commencement of the action narrated in the first part of the book.

Had it not rained on the night of June 17, 1815, the future of Europe would have been changed. A few drops of water, more or less, prostrated Napoleon. That Waterloo should be the end of the Austerlitz, Providence needed only a little rain, and an unseasonable cloud crossing the sky sufficed for the overthrow of a world.

The battle of Waterloo—and this gave Blücher time to come up—could not be commenced before 11:30 o'clock. Why? Because the ground was soft. It was necessary to wait for it to acquire some little firmness so that the artillery could maneuver.

Napoleon was an artillery officer, and he knew the importance of the position of this prodigious cannon was the man who, in his report to the directory upon Aboukir, said: "Such of our balls killed six men." All his plans of battle were made for projectiles. To converge the artillery upon a given point was his key of victory. He treated the strategy of the hostile general as a cipher and battered it to a breach. He overwhelmed the weak points with grape. He joined and resolved battles with cannon. There was marksmanship in his genius. To destroy squares, to pulverize regiments, to break lines, to crush and disperse masses, all this was for him, to strike, strike incessantly, and he entrusted this duty to the cannon ball. A formidable means, which, joined to genius, made this somber athlete of the pugilism of war invincible for 15 years.

On the 18th of June, 1815, he counted on his artillery the more because he had the advantage in numbers. Wellington had only 155 guns; Napoleon had 240. Had the ground been dry and the artillery able to move the action would have been commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning. The battle would have been won and finished at 2 o'clock, three hours before the Prussians turned the scale of fortune. How much fault is there on the part of Napoleon in the loss of this battle, is the subject to be impugned to the pilot?

Was the evident decline to Napoleon accompanied at this time by a corresponding mental decline? Had his 20 years of war worn out the sword as well as the sheath, the soul as well as the body? Was the veteran indurated in the captain? In a word, was the old genius as many considerable historians have thought, under an eclipse? Had he put on a frenzy to disguise his enfeeblement from himself? Did he begin to waver and be bewildered by a random blast? Was he becoming a grave fault in a general, careless of danger? In that class of material great men who may be called the giants of action, is there an age when their genius becomes shortsighted? Old age has no hold on the geniuses of the ideal; for the Danes and Michael Angelo, to grow old is to grow great; for the Hannibals and the Bonapartes it is to grow less? Had Napoleon lost his clear sense of victory? Could he no longer see the signs of defeat, no longer divine the share, no longer discern the crumbling edge of the abyss? Had he lost the instinct of disaster? Was he, who formerly knew all the paths of triumph, and who, from the height of his flashing car, pointed them out with sovereign finger, now under such dark hallucinations, as to drive his army, a train of legions over the precipices? Was he seized at 46 years with a supreme madness? Was this Titanic driver of destiny now only a monstrous breakneck?

We think not.

His plan of battle was, all confess, a masterpiece. To march straight to the center of the allied line, to strike the enemy, cut them in two, push the British half upon Hal and the Prussian half upon Tongres, make Wellington and Blücher two fragments, carry Mont St. Jean, seize Brussels, throw the German into the Rhine and the Englishman into the sea. All this, thought Napoleon, was in this battle. What would follow, anybody can see. We do not, of course, profess to give here the history of Waterloo; one of the scenes that gave rise to the drama which we are describing hangs upon that battle; but the history of the battle is not our subject. That history, moreover, is told, and told in a manner, except for those who are not of the point of view by Charras. As for us, we leave the two historians to their content; we are only a witness at a distance, a passer in the plain, a seeker bending over this ground, kneaded with human flesh, taking, perhaps, appearances for reality. We have no light to give us, but we have a view of a mass of facts in which there is, doubtless, some mirage; we have neither the military experience nor the strategic ability which authorize a system; in our opinion, a chain of accidents overruled both captains at Waterloo; and, when destiny is called in, this mysterious accused, we judge like the people, that artless judge.

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF BARON TRENCHE

ONE of the last tragedies of the reign of terror was the execution of Baron Frederick Trencze as an Austrian spy on July 25, 1794, in Paris. Had it happened in remote ages historians would have hesitated to have entered it on records, believing that it was some monstrous fable of overwrought and disordered tradition.

Trencze was the son of a noble Prussian family. When he was 18 years of age he was unjustly imprisoned in the fortress of Glatz by Frederick the Great. From this he contrived to escape, but was retaken a few years afterward. He then suffered for nine years in the fortress of Magdeburg, one of the most horrible incarcerations on record. His own narrative of what he endured is everywhere famous.

After his release he entered the Russian service, but upon his cousin's death and coming into the family estates, he returned to Germany. Between the years 1771 and 1777 he visited England and France, and was afterward employed by the Austrian government in diplomatic and secret service missions.

In 1788 Trencze visited Paris, where he was the hero of society for a moment, but eventually met the fate of the revolutionary period. He was one of a coterie of eminent who were compelled to suffer, and among his fellow prisoners were Andrew Chénier and the eminent Roucher. They were tried before the revolutionary tribunal on July 25, 1794. Trencze was accused of being the secret agent of the king of Prussia and he was charged, moreover, as were also Andrew Chénier and Roucher, with having taken part in the conspiracy of the prisoners in the detention house of St. Lazare.

When the president of the tribunal said to him, "Trencze, you are accused of maintaining a criminal correspondence with the kings of Europe," he braced himself for a reply: "The equity of the public prosecutor has been imposed upon. I have written no letters to Germany. For a long time I have ceased to frequent palaces, and if the kings of Europe wished to learn what was passing in France they would not have recourse to one who has ever shown himself the champion of the people and of liberty. Citizens, you here see the marks which despotism has stamped upon my limbs, and can you imagine me writing to Germany?"

The jury immediately retired and in a quarter of an hour returned with a verdict of guilty against all the accused. They then arose in silence and retired under the escort of the gendarmes. At 2:30 they had been condemned; at 4 the fatal tumble conveyed them to the Place de la Revolution.

Trencze was guillotined, the last but one. He mounted the scaffold as he would have mounted a bench, and exclaimed before yielding his head to the fatal knife: "Frenchmen, we die innocent; avenge our deaths and re-establish liberty by annihilating the assassins who tarnish and disgrace her." A few seconds later he had ceased to live.

Contraband of War.

THE question, what constitutes contraband of war is causing the greatest concern to shippers, and the perplexed state of the international law on the question is making it difficult for steamship men to know when they are carrying a cargo that is reasonably safe from confiscation.

When the definition of contraband is elastic there is now an international list of articles which can never at any time be contraband. The most important of these articles in America is cotton, which heads the list of noncontraband goods. Of almost equal importance is the fact that gold is on the conditional contraband list. Gold becomes contraband if it is shipped to a nation involved in war, and is liable to seizure by ships of the enemy of that country.

Cotton was placed on the noncontraband list at the London naval conference, although it had been treated as contraband by Russia during the Russo-Japanese war. While the London declaration has not been ratified by all nations, it is practically certain, according to Dr. Killy C. Stowe, assistant professor of international law at Columbia university, that its shipment would not be interfered with by any European nation in case of a general war.

Absolute contraband, which is always liable to seizure, consists of war material, guns, ammunition, military vehicles, etc. Other articles, except those on the noncontraband list may be treated as contraband by a belligerent after giving notice to neutral nations of the articles which it has classed as liable to seizure.

When Grain May Be Seized. Conditional contraband is liable to seizure at no time except when it is destined to the territory of an enemy, and then it can be seized with as little ceremony as if it were actual war material. Article 25 of the London declaration is as follows:

"Conditional contraband is not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by an enemy, and when it is not to be discharged at the intervening neutral port. The ships' papers are conclusive proof both as to the voyage in which the vessel is engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation."

Article 24 is as follows: "The following articles, susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, may without notice be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband:

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts.
7. Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
8. Balloons and flying machines and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and flying machines.
9. Fuel, lubricants.
10. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
11. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
13. Harness and saddling.
14. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Cotton Is Never Contraband.

The following are the articles which can never be classed as contraband, according to Article 28 of the London declaration:

1. Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp and other raw materials of the textile industries and yards of the same.
2. Oil seeds and nuts, copra.
3. Rubber, resin, gums and lacas; hops.
4. Raw hides and horns; bones and ivory.
5. Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.
6. Metallic ores.
7. Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates and tiles.
8. China ware and glass.
9. Paper and paper making materials.
10. Soap, paint and colors, including articles exclusively used in their preparation, and varnish.
11. Bleaching powder, soda, ash, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia and sulphate of copper.
12. Precious and semi-precious stones, pearls, mother of pearl and coral.
13. Clocks and watches.
14. Fashions and fancy goods.
15. Feather of all kinds, hairs and bristles.
16. Articles of household furniture and decoration; office furniture and regulations.

Of course, all noncontraband articles may be seized by a belligerent if they are conveyed in a ship flying an enemy's flag or if more than half of the remainder of the cargo is contraband.

One article enacted by the London naval conference, which will operate to the advantage of the United States in case of a European war, according to authorities on international law, is the definition of "conditional contraband." Under the declaration, foodstuffs and commodities, which are not war materials in themselves, can only be declared contraband when they are destined for the territory of a nation at war.

For instance, if this country received orders from Germany for wheat or flour, it could make the shipment to Amsterdam, which would probably be neutral, and it could be forwarded thence to Germany. Under the old rule a nation at war with Germany could seize a cargo on the ground that Germany was its ultimate destination.

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Down in Mind Unable to Work, and What Helped Her.

Summit Point, W. Va.—Mrs. Anna Belle Emery, of this place, says: "I suffered for 15 years with an awful pain in my right side, caused from womanly trouble, and doctored lots for it, but without success. I suffered so very much, that I became down in mind, and as helpless as a baby. I was in the worst kind of shape. I was unable to do any work."

I began taking Cardui, the woman's tonic, and got relief from the very first dose. By the time I had taken 12 bottles, my health was completely restored. I am now 48 years old, but feel as good as I did when only 16.

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Keeping Up With Elsiego

(Class Graves Citizen.)

Our policy of watchful waiting will no longer serve. The misnamed Rio Grande Republic, with its customary aristocratic discernment, buries its money head in the sand, and, as the bulky breeches from the Citizen

tuckles its flamboyant tail, it wheezes thus:

"The funniest thing in our exchanges is to see the puns and jokes on a pet candidate copied in a local paper and treated as if they were serious facts. While it is awful to be a public joke, it is worse not to find it out, and it is far worse not to recognize the fun the other editors have at the expense of one's political protégé. He laughs best who laughs last, and if it should come the turn of Elsiego Baca or his Las Cruces editor they would have to laugh some to exceed the fun the New Mexico editors are having now."

The Citizen need not declare, for everybody knows that the newspapers of Albuquerque, notably the Journal and Herald, and the New Mexican of Santa Fe, have been quoting and reproducing with evident relish our articles commending the candidacy of Elsiego Baca. In our enthusiasm over his zeal we have crowned him with all the dazzling ornaments of rosy speech. The eloquence, beauty and irresistible charm of our editorial utterances touched the artistic temperament of our friends and foes alike at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, and in their rapture they blacked our crowns of glory. Hon. Elsiego Baca was heralded as "A sublime figure," "The Man of the Hour," and greeted with other laurel wreaths. With a high sense of poetic merit and being connoisseurs of literary jewels, our contemporaries greedily grabbed our genius gems and danced to the music. When they sought to turn the smile on us the Citizen, with its usual wit and resourcefulness, copied their compliments and credited them with decking the Honorable Elsiego Baca with laurel of roses.

If the learned and sagacious gentlemen of Albuquerque and Santa Fe laughed, our labor has not been in vain, for that was our intent, and it was with naïve aforethought. We knew they would laugh. We have had our reward generously!

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